

The summer afternoon thundershowers are a source of relief from the heat. Occurring on an average of one third of the days in summer, they may cause the temperature to drop as much as ten to twenty degrees in just a few minutes time.

The elevation of this weather observation station is 730 feet above sea level. Biscoe, being on the average about 130 feet lower in elevation, could have temperatures several degrees higher than these averages at the station.

The length of the frost-free growing season in the Biscoe area is approximately 214 days. The first freeze in the fall generally occurs around November 5 and the last freeze in the winter around April 6. The ground freezes occasionally during the winter, but seldom remains frozen for any length of time. The depth of the freeze seldom exceeds a few inches.

Prevailing winds in the Biscoe area are from the southwest most of the year. During September and October, however, they often shift to northeasterly winds.

All of the above factors combine to create a rather mild climate in the Biscoe Planning Area. The climate is generally conducive to high worker productivity and lower construction, heating, and maintenance costs, making the area more attractive to industry. The climate is also favorable for the growing of a fairly wide range of crops, for raising livestock and poultry, and for growing adapted trees for lumber and pulpwood.

HISTORY

The first known colonists in Montgomery County were probably Creek Indians. A small group left their homelands in the northern portions of Georgia and Alabama around 1500-1550 A.D. and migrated up into the southeastern portion of the Piedmont area of North Carolina. They finally found a very desirable site where a small creek flowed into what is now known as the Little River. This location is now on the southern boundary of Montgomery County.